WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A method of driving a liquid crystal display device, wherein when a pixel electrode having a potential of a first signal voltage in a first sub-frame period has a potential of a second signal voltage in a second sub-frame period, a response time of liquid crystal when a voltage value is changed from the first signal voltage to the second signal voltage is calculated, and in an order from a pixel in which the calculated response time of liquid crystal is long, the potential of the second signal voltage is applied to the pixel electrode of the pixel in the second sub-frame period.

2. A method of driving a liquid crystal display device comprising a step of:

simultaneously applying a potential of signal voltage to a plurality of pixel electrodes of a plurality of pixels displaying a same grey-scale.

3. A method of driving a liquid crystal display device having a first thin film transistor connected to a signal line and a first scanning line, a first pixel electrode connected to the first thin film transistor, a second thin film transistor connected to the signal line and a second scanning line and a second pixel electrode connected to the second thin film transistor comprising the steps of:

applying a potential of a first signal voltage to the first and second pixel electrode; and

applying a potential of a second signal voltage to the second pixel electrode,

wherein a difference between an absolute value of the first signal voltage and the second signal voltage is larger than 0 volt and smaller than 0.5 volt.

4. A method of driving a liquid crystal display device according to claim 1, wherein a first light emission color, a second light emission color, and a third light emission color are intermittently incident upon the liquid crystal display device.

5. A method of driving a liquid crystal display device according to claim 2, wherein a first light emission color, a second light emission color, and a third light emission color are intermittently incident upon the liquid crystal display device.

6. A method of driving a liquid crystal display device according to claim 3, wherein a first light emission color, a second light emission color, and a third light emission color are intermittently incident upon the liquid crystal display device.

7. A liquid crystal display device, comprising:

a means for storing a potential of a first signal voltage applied to a pixel electrode in a first sub-frame period;

a means for storing a potential of a second signal voltage applied to the pixel electrode in a second sub-frame period;

a means for calculating a response time of liquid crystal when a voltage value is changed from the first signal voltage to the second signal voltage; and

a means for applying, in an order from a pixel in which the calculated response time of liquid crystal is long, the second signal voltage to the pixel electrode of the pixel.

8. A liquid crystal display device according to claim 7, wherein the fourth means

includes means for selecting a signal line connected to a pixel TFT of the pixel and means for selecting a scanning line connected to the pixel TFT of the pixel.

9. A liquid crystal display device according to claim 8, wherein the means for selecting a signal line has an address decoder.

10. A liquid crystal display device according to claim 9, wherein the means for selecting a scanning line has an address decoder.

11. A liquid crystal display device, comprising: a first means for detecting pixel TFTs connected to the same signal line and displaying the same gray-scale and a second means for simultaneously applying a potential of a signal voltage to pixel electrodes of the pixel TFTs.

12. A liquid crystal display device according to claim 11, wherein the second means includes means for selecting a signal line connected to the pixel TFT of the pixel, and means for selecting a scanning line connected to the pixel TFT of the pixel.

13. A liquid crystal display device according to claim 12, wherein the means for selecting a signal line has an address decoder.

14. A liquid crystal display device according to claim 13, wherein the means for selecting a scanning line has an address decoder.

15. A liquid crystal display device having a first pixel electrode electrically connected to a signal line and applied a potential of a first signal voltage, a second pixel electrode electrically connected to the signal line and applied a potential of a second signal voltage comprising:

means for detecting a pixel thin film transistor connected to the second pixel electrode;

means for applying the potential of the first signal voltage to the first and second pixel electrodes; and

means for applying the potential of the second signal voltage to the second pixel electrodes,

wherein a difference between an absolute value of the first signal voltage and the second signal voltage is larger than 0 volt and smaller than 0.5 volt.

16. A liquid crystal display device, wherein light sources of a liquid crystal display device according to claim 7 are composed of a light source of a first light emission color, a light source of a second light emission color, and a light source of a third light emission color.

17. A liquid crystal display device, wherein light sources of a liquid crystal display device according to claim 11 are composed of a light source of a first light emission color, a light source of a second light emission color, and a light source of a third light emission color.

18. A liquid crystal display device, wherein light sources of a liquid crystal display device according to claim 15 are composed of a light source of a first light emission color, a

light source of a second light emission color, and a light source of a third light emission color.

19. A method of driving a liquid crystal display comprising:

applying first signal voltages to a plurality of pixel electrodes in a first sub-frame period;

applying second signal voltages to the plurality of pixel electrodes in a second sub-frame period;

deciding an order of applying the second signal voltages to the plurality of pixel electrodes in accordance with a voltage difference between the first and second signal voltages of the corresponding pixel electrodes.

20. A method of driving a liquid crystal display comprising:

applying first signal voltages to a plurality of pixel electrodes in a first sub-frame period;

applying second signal voltages to the plurality of pixel electrodes in a second sub-frame period;

deciding an order of applying the second signal voltages to the plurality of pixel electrodes in accordance with a voltage difference between the first and second signal voltages of the corresponding pixel electrodes, so that second signal voltage are applied to the plurality of pixel electrodes in an order from a pixel in which the voltage difference between the first and second signal voltage is long.

21. A method of driving a liquid crystal display comprising:

applying first signal voltages to a plurality of pixel electrodes in a first sub-frame

period;

storing the first signal voltages in the first storage means;

storing second signal voltages in the second storage means;

comparing the first and second signal voltages of the corresponding pixel electrodes;

obtaining the voltage difference between the first and second signal voltages of the corresponding pixel electrodes;

applying second signal voltages to the plurality of pixel electrodes in a second sub-frame period;

deciding an order of applying the second signal voltages to the plurality of pixel electrodes in accordance with a voltage difference between the first and second signal voltages of the corresponding pixel electrodes.

22. A method of driving a liquid crystal display comprising:

applying first signal voltages to a plurality of pixel electrodes in a first sub-frame period;

storing the first signal voltages in the first storage means;

storing second signal voltages in the second storage means;

comparing the first and second signal voltages of the corresponding pixel electrodes;

obtaining the voltage difference between the first and second signal voltages of the corresponding pixel electrodes;

applying second signal voltages to the plurality of pixel electrodes in a second sub-frame period;

deciding an order of applying the second signal voltages to the plurality of pixel electrodes in accordance with a voltage difference between the first and second signal

voltages of the corresponding pixel electrodes, so that second signal voltage are applied to the plurality of pixel electrodes in an order from a pixel in which the voltage difference between the first and second signal voltage is long.

23. A method of driving a liquid crystal display device according to claim 1, wherein the liquid crystal display device is driven in a field sequential system.

24. A method of driving a liquid crystal display device according to claim 2, wherein the liquid crystal display device is driven in a field sequential system.

25. A method of driving a liquid crystal display device according to claim 3, wherein the liquid crystal display device is driven in a field sequential system.

26. A method of driving a liquid crystal display device according to claim 15, wherein the liquid crystal display device is driven in a field sequential system.

27. A method of driving a liquid crystal display device according to claim 16, wherein the liquid crystal display device is driven in a field sequential system.

28. A method of driving a liquid crystal display device according to claim 17, wherein the liquid crystal display device is driven in a field sequential system.

29. A method of driving a liquid crystal display device according to claim 18, wherein the liquid crystal display device is driven in a field sequential system.